

With the advent of the American regime, there was inaugurated the construction of schools, hospitals, municipal buildings, and provincial capitols. In Manila we have the Legislative Building, Post Office, Executive Building, Philippine General Hospital, Bureau of Science, College of Medicine, Insular Psychopathic Hospital, Philippine Normal School and Dormitory, Pandacan Research Library, Ice Plant, and University of the Philippines. In the provinces the fine capitol buildings of Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, Pangasinan, Batangas, Tayabas, Leyte, and Occidental Negros are worthy of special mention. From the beginning of the American regime to date ^98,891,-285 have been spent in the construction of public buildings.

During the Spanish regime, the only important water-supply system was the Carriedo System, now part of the Manila Metropolitan Water System. In the old days water for domestic use was secured by means of jars, buckets and tin cans from shallow wells, springs, rivers, and lakes, and from impounded rainwater from roofs.

Up to 1911 the American Army had completed 13 water systems, which later were improved and are now furnishing water to the towns where the systems are located. Excluding the Metropolitan Water System of Manila, there have been completed up to December 31, 1934, 288 municipal and provincial water-supply systems, 19 extensions and 10 improvements, furnishing potable water to a population of 1,008,918 at a cost of P12,184,106.50. The most important systems constructed are:

1. Metropolitan Water System of Manila, including filtration plant.
2. The Vigan (Singson) Waterworks, Ilocos Sur.
3. Ilocos Norte Metropolitan Waterworks.
4. Camarines Sur Metropolitan Waterworks.
5. Zamboanga Waterworks.
6. Cebu Metropolitan Waterworks.
7. Iloilo Metropolitan Waterworks.
8. Lucena-Tayabas-Pagbilao Waterworks in Tayabas.

Prior to 1898 and up to the early part of 1904, no artesian wells had been constructed in the Philippines. The first was drilled by the Bureau of Public Works at Engineer Island in December, 1904. From then until September 30, 1935, 2,390 successful artesian wells have been drilled in towns, barrios, and sitios throughout the Islands,

at a total cost of ^5,611,315.44, supplying
approximately 3,000,000
people with pure water.
Irrigation was known in the Philippines even prior
to 1521, as